

AMENDMENT TO THE CLAIMS:

The following claim set replaces all prior versions, and listings, of claims in the application:

1. (Currently Amended) A composite structure comprising:
a coated element, and
at least one fiber optic condition sensor embedded physically within a coating of said coated element, wherein
the at least one fiber optic condition sensor exhibits an initial wavelength at a zero state prior to being embedded physically within the coating, and wherein
each of the coating and the at least one fiber optic condition sensor has a coefficient of thermal expansion (CTE) which is sufficiently different from one another so as to induce compressive stress on the at least one fiber optic condition sensor to achieve a wavelength change thereof during a normal state which is greater than about 0.1 nm relative to the initial wavelength of the at least one fiber optic condition sensor at the zero state to thereby achieve a predetermined strain characteristic which is responsive to a selected condition of the composite structure to be sensed, and wherein
said sensor detects a change in the predetermined strain characteristic which is indicative of the condition of said composite structure during an abnormal condition due to the induced compressive stress achieved by the different CTE of the coating and the sensor.

2. (Canceled)

3. (Previously Presented) The structure of claim 1, wherein said coating is a polymeric coating, and wherein said element is an electrical conductor, and wherein the polymeric coating and the at least one fiber optic condition sensor have different coefficients of thermal expansion so as to impart said predetermined strain characteristic.

4. (Previously Presented) The structure of claim 1 or 3, wherein said at least one fiber optic condition sensor comprises a series of axially spaced apart Bragg gratings written therein.

5. (Original) The structure of claim 1, comprising a plurality of said fiber optic condition sensors each embedded in said coating.

6. (Original) The structure of claim 5, wherein each of said fiber optic condition sensors comprises a series of axially spaced apart Bragg gratings written therein.

7. (Previously Presented) The structure of claim 5 or 6, wherein at least one of said fiber optic condition sensors detects the change in the strain characteristic so as to sense a condition of the structure other than a temperature condition, and wherein at least one other fiber optic sensor detects a temperature condition of said structure.

8. (Previously Presented) The structure of claim 1, wherein the coating is a magnetorestrictive coating, and wherein said at least one fiber optic condition sensor detects a change in the strain characteristic in response to the presence of the structure in a magnetic field.

9. (Previously Presented) A condition detection system comprising:
a composite structure comprised of a coated element, and at least one fiber optic condition sensor embedded physically within a coating of said coated element, wherein the at least one fiber optic condition sensor exhibits an initial wavelength at a zero state prior to being embedded physically within the coating, and wherein each of the coating and the at least one fiber optic condition sensor has a coefficient of thermal expansion (CTE) which is sufficiently different from one another so as to induce compressive stress on the at least one fiber optic condition sensor to achieve a wavelength change thereof during a normal state which is greater than about 0.1 nm relative to the initial wavelength of the at least one fiber optic condition sensor at the zero state to thereby achieve a predetermined strain characteristic which is

responsive to a selected condition of the composite structure to be sensed, and wherein said sensor detects a change in the predetermined strain characteristic which is indicative of the condition of said composite structure during an abnormal condition due to the induced compressive stress achieved by the different CTE of the coating and the sensor,

a data acquisition system operatively connected to said fiber optic sensor for outputting a signal indicative of the change in the predetermined strain characteristic of the at least one fiber optic condition sensor, and

a monitor for receiving the signal and providing an indication of said predetermined condition.

10. (Original) The system of claim 9, wherein said monitor provides a visual and/or aural indication of said predetermined condition.

11. (Original) The system of claim 9, wherein said monitor stores data associated with said predetermined condition.

12. (Previously Presented) A wire assembly having integral condition detection capabilities, comprising:

- a wire element which includes at least one electrical conductor;
 - an electrical insulator formed of a polymeric material surrounding said wire element; and
 - a fiber optic condition sensor in operative association with said electrical insulator to detect a selected condition of said wire assembly, wherein
- the fiber optic condition sensor exhibits a predetermined strain characteristic which is responsive to the selected condition of the wire assembly to be detected, and wherein

the fiber optic condition sensor detects a change in the predetermined strain characteristic which is indicative of the selected sensed condition of said wire assembly; and wherein

the fiber optic condition sensor exhibits an initial wavelength at a zero state prior to being operatively associated with the electrical insulator, and wherein

each of the electrical insulation and the fiber optic condition sensor has a coefficient of thermal expansion (CTE) which is sufficiently different from one another so as to induce compressive stress on the fiber optic condition sensor to achieve a wavelength change thereof during a normal state which is greater than about 0.1 nm relative to the initial wavelength of the fiber optic condition sensor at the zero state to thereby achieve the predetermined strain characteristic which is responsive to the selected condition of the wire assembly to be detected, and wherein

the sensor detects a change in the predetermined strain characteristic which is indicative of the condition of the wire assembly during an abnormal condition due to the induced compressive stress achieved by the different CTE of the electrical insulation and the sensor.

13. (Original) The wire assembly as in claim 12, wherein said fiber optic condition sensor is embedded physically within said electrical insulator.

14. (Original) The wire assembly as in claim 12, wherein said wire element includes a plurality of electrical conductors, and wherein said fiber optic condition sensor is associated physically with said plurality of electrical conductors so as to be surrounded by said electrical insulator.

15. (Cancelled)

16. (Previously Presented) The wire assembly of claim 12, comprising a plurality of fiber optic condition sensors each in operative association with said electrical insulator and each having a series of axially spaced apart Bragg gratings written therein for detecting the change in the predetermined strain characteristic indicative of the selected sensed condition of the wire assembly.

17. (Original) The wire assembly of claim 12, wherein the fiber optic condition sensor is oriented substantially parallel to or spirally wound around the electrical conductor.

18. (Cancelled)

19. (Previously Presented) The wire assembly of claim 12, wherein the polymeric material is extruded as a coating onto the electrical conductor.

20. (Previously Presented) The wire assembly of claim 12, wherein the polymeric material is a heat-shrunk tube, tape wrap or woven sleeve.

21. (Previously Presented) The wire assembly of claim 12, wherein the polymeric material is a polyolefin, polytetrafluoroethylene, fluorinated ethylene propylene, polyvinylidene fluoride, ethylene-tetrafluoroethylene, or polyimide.

22. (Original) The wire assembly of claim 21, wherein the polymeric material is a heat shrunk tube, tape wrap or woven sleeve.

23. (Previously Presented) An insulation wear detector system comprising:
a wire assembly comprising a wire element which includes at least one electrical conductor; an electrical insulator formed of a polymeric material surrounding said wire element; and a fiber optic condition sensor in operative association with said electrical insulator, wherein the fiber optic condition sensor exhibits a predetermined strain characteristic which is responsive to a wear condition of the electrical insulator,

and wherein the fiber optic condition sensor detects a change in the predetermined strain characteristic which is indicative of the wear condition of said electrical insulator;
a data acquisition system operatively connected to said fiber optic sensor for outputting a signal indicative of a change in the predetermined strain characteristic of the fiber optic sensor, and
a monitor for receiving the signal and providing an indication of the wear condition of the electrical insulator; wherein
the fiber optic condition sensor exhibits an initial wavelength at a zero state prior to being operatively associated with the electrical insulator, and wherein
each of the electrical insulation and the fiber optic condition sensor has a coefficient of thermal expansion (CTE) which is sufficiently different from one another so as to induce compressive stress on the fiber optic condition sensor to achieve a wavelength change thereof during a normal state which is greater than about 0.1 nm relative to the initial wavelength of the fiber optic condition sensor at the zero state to thereby achieve the predetermined strain characteristic which is responsive to the selected condition of the wire assembly to be detected, and wherein
the sensor detects a change in the predetermined strain characteristic which is indicative of the condition of the wire assembly during an abnormal condition due to the induced compressive stress achieved by the different CTE of the electrical insulation and the sensor.

24. (Original) The system of claim 23, wherein said monitor provides a visual and/or aural indication of said predetermined change in strain.

25 – 43. (Cancelled)

44. (Previously Presented) The system of claim 23, further comprising at least one other said fiber optic condition sensor for detecting a temperature condition of the wire assembly and for outputting a temperature signal indicative of the temperature condition of the wire assembly.

45. (Previously Presented) The system of claim 44, wherein the data acquisition system receives the temperature signal and compares the temperature signal to the signal indicative of the wear condition of the electrical insulator.

46. (Currently Amended) A magnetic field strength sensor assembly comprising:
a magnetostrictive coating material, and
at least one fiber optic condition sensor associated physically with the magnetostrictive coating material, wherein the at least one fiber optic condition sensor exhibits an initial wavelength at a zero state prior to being associated physically with the magnetostrictive coating material, and wherein
each of the magneto restrictive coating material and the at least one fiber optic condition sensor has a coefficient of thermal expansion (CTE) which is sufficiently different from one another so as to induce compressive stress on the at least one fiber optic condition sensor to achieve a wavelength change thereof during a normal state which is greater than about 0.1 nm relative to the initial wavelength of the at least one fiber optic condition sensor at the zero state to thereby achieve a predetermined strain characteristic which is responsive to exposure to a magnetic field, the magnetostrictive coating material ~~thereby induces~~ inducing a strain characteristic on the at least one fiber optic condition sensor in response to exposure to ~~a~~ the magnetic field such that ~~and wherein~~ the sensor detects the strain characteristic which is indicative of magnetic field strength.

47. (Previously Presented) A system for detecting magnetic field strength comprising a sensor assembly as in claim 46, a data acquisition system operatively connected to said fiber optic sensor for outputting a signal indicative of the detected

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strain characteristic induced by the magnetic field, and a monitor for receiving the signal and providing an indication of magnetic field strength.